

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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SELA EXPERTS CONTINUE MEETING, MINISTERS DELAYED

Trade Relations Examined

PA280212 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Experts of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, who are meeting in Panama, have concluded that Latin America is footing the bill for the U.S. trade deficit with the EEC. Participants in the meeting of SELA experts at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City have made progress in discussing the economic and political principles that should guide Latin America's position regarding the United States. Today they were putting the finishing touches on a preliminary draft of what will become the Panama Declaration. This declaration will be submitted to more than 14 foreign ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean who will meet in Panama City this weekend. The ministers will participate in the second stage of the SELA meeting.

The meeting should be the last at the level of experts. However, some observers said it may be extended until tomorrow. Today's session, like all previous ones, was held behind closed doors, however, photographers were allowed to take some shots. Informed sources said that the experts meeting clearly expressed that the deficit in the current account of Latin America's balance of payments with the United States has reached the amount of \$15 billion. This sum is equivalent to 100 percent of the U.S. balance of payments deficit with Europe. In other words, as one of the experts said, Latin America is footing the bill for the U.S. deficit with the EEC.

Experts Continue Meeting

PA290155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Panama City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The meeting of Latin American experts who are analyzing the area's economic relations with the United States should have ended yesterday but sessions are continuing. SELA Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora told ACAN-EFE that the meeting of the continent's foreign and economy ministers, scheduled to follow the experts meeting, will probably be postponed until Monday.

According to the official schedule, Panamanian President Aristides Royo was to open the ministers meeting Sunday afternoon. The ministers began arriving today. According to Alzamora there are no serious problems or difficulties at the meeting. However, the experts have taken longer than planned to draft the documents for the various working commissions.

The first document is a declaration of principles regarding Latin America's common stand to seek a change in the area's economic relations with the United States. The second is a report on joint criteria which would be the basis for a work program aimed at implementing that change in relations and eliminating the present imbalance which affects Latin America.

According to Alzamora, both documents include many of SELA's proposals, which include multilateral relations, instead of the bilateral relations favored by the United States. SELA proposed to its member countries concrete plans for centering the change in relations on four basic and urgent matters: trade of manufactured goods, basic grains, transnational companies and financing.

Alzamora said he is optimistic about the results of this meeting. Other SELA officials told ACAN-EFE that from now on relations between the area and the United States will be spoken of as "before Panama" and "after Panama." SELA is also studying proposals for the region to maintain multilateral or group relations with the EEC and the socialist bloc countries.

Foreign Ministers Arrive

PA300037 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2038 GMT 29 Nov 81

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] Panama, 29 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia were in Panama last night together with the deputy foreign ministers of El Salvador and Grenada Alejandro Gomez Vides and Kendrick Radix [as received; bureau files list Radix as minister of agro-industry and fisheries and legal affairs and attorney general].

The other ministers scheduled to arrive today are Jose Alberto Zambrano of Venezuela, Carlos Lemos Simmonds of Colombia, Luis Valencia Rodriguez of Ecuador, Neville Gallimore of Jamaica and Filiberto Cinzo Gil [as received; bureau records list Estanislao Valdes Otero as foreign minister] of Uruguay. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto is expected to arrive on Monday.

The ministers will stamp their political approval on the Panama Declaration and a report drafted earlier by the SELA experts. After 5 days of deliberations, the SELA experts continued drafting both documents last night which will be submitted to the consideration of the foreign ministers. In both documents the experts will express to the foreign ministers the necessity of promoting a multilateral, specific action which will reflect a new form of Latin American dialogue in trade with the United States.

The proposals set forth in the draft "Declaration of Panama" note that "the external conditions imposed by the present structure of the international system have limited the economic growth of Latin America and prevented greater participation in the benefits of world development." Without dismissing the importance of Latin American relations in the North-South sphere, the draft declaration states that Latin America must establish a common strategy in the face of the United States.

The SELA experts believe Latin America "has neither used its full capacity to join together nor fully employed its available resources to strengthen this power of association." Solidarity in the face of coercive actions, preventing the adoption of measures that endanger the socioeconomic development of the states and the necessity to stress to the United States that Latin America cannot receive the same treatment as that of its developed partners are set forth in the SELA document.

Contrary to Washington's stand that commercial relations with certain nations rest on geopolitics and security, Latin America proposes a multilateral focus which stresses the objectives of socioeconomic development. "International cooperation must remain a priority within the sphere of intergovernmental and multilateral action," the draft Declaration of Panama states.

The first consultative meeting of the SELA foreign ministers was considered by its organizers the most important Latin American conclave since the Vina del Mar meeting in 1969.

During the SELA preparatory meeting last week points such as trade between the region and the United States and the international policy of the United States and its effects on Latin America were discussed. The principles, objectives and elements of a common policy toward the United States during the present decade were drafted and regional measures to strengthen the negotiating capacity of Latin America were studied.

The meeting is taking place 6 years after 26 nations adopted here the "Agreement of Panama" which gave life to the Latin American Economic System (SELA). The system was inspired by Mexico and Venezuela.

PRESIDENT ROYO ADDRESSES COPPPAL CONFERENCE

PA271320 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1624 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at the opening meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, at Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Gerardo Gonzalez, secretary general of the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD; distinguished delegates to COPPPAL; COPPPAL President Ojeda Paullada [as heard]; dear PRD companeros:

Immediately after the war of independence, Simon Bolivar convened the Amphictionian Congress on this same, hospitable Panamanian soil. In so doing, he sought to culminate in the heart of our mestizo America the work that had already been accomplished and to undertake the new task of crowning, defending and reinforcing the effort to seal Pan-American unity. Bolivar viewed our unity as an indispensable outcome of liberation, as a closing of our ranks like a fist in face of the colonial and expansionist ambitions of the powers in the north and the east and as a strengthening of our reciprocal solidarity, so that we could support each other in the task of jointly building a better future.

Unfortunately, Latin American history was not then prepared to adopt Bolivar's great project as its own. In their isolation, our peoples were to often face the misfortune of foreign aggression and of meddling and foreign intervention in our territories and economies. However, this great dream of Latin American unity was not to perish forever. It became a legacy and permanent guide for the bulk of the revolutionary, democratic and nationalistic thinking of subsequent generations in each of our countries. Panama, as a crossroads and the meeting place of all paths in America, has always been loyal to this sentiment.

Panama will continue to stress this Latin American desire, which is clearly expressed by the concurrent convocation of the COPPPAL and SELA meetings here today. They represent a strong and independent desire to seek a genuinely Latin American solution to every Latin American problem. This is because in both meetings, at both levels, we want to jointly produce the necessary individual and overall solutions to problems of both political and economic integration.

Social change, when accomplished with the participation of all concerned parties, is inseparable from the complete fulfillment of political democracy, because social injustice is the fundamental cause of repression and of the varied expressions of violence, international violence included. We can attest to this here, where the institutionalization of the democratic process finds a strong foundation in the repeated correction of the basic causes of social unrest and the elimination of traditional structures that block development. Conversely, several countries in the area, in which obsolete and exploitive structures still exist, are gripped by painful social upheavals.

In view of the prevailing international tension, these painful conflicts go so far as to endanger peace and security throughout the region. Given these circumstances, Panama continues to offer itself as a country that is able to contribute to the establishment of strong and realistic policies, intended to achieve multilateral and overall regional solutions rather than the blind, unpredictable and dangerous polarization that results from bilateral confrontations.

We, the people of Central America and the Caribbean, along with our neighbors in the region, feel that it is indispensable to ease and dispel the atmosphere of tension, the attempts and threats in which the escalating use of epithets and strident political machismo portend a generalization of conflicts, from which none of our peoples stand to benefit.

The professional armed forces are a part of the power structure and can be a part of the transformation of that power. This is not only highlighted by the educational Panamanian experience but by a long and repeated Latin American experience of patriotic military sectors interested in achieving change and democratic social and political development in their respective countries.

We wish to reaffirm here our unwavering determination to continue to develop the Panamanian model of democratic institutionalization charted by Omar Torrijos. We will fulfill each step in the original electoral timetable under the established constitutional order and through the constant help and continued improvement of the democratic and participatory institutions created by the Panamanian revolutionary process.

One of the basic objectives in strengthening our process of democratization will always be a timely implementation of this democratization program, which is both pluralist and participatory because it is authentic. This authenticity will continue to be based on our ability to make timely democratic corrections to the true causes of social unrest and to overcome the obstacles to the continued, overall development of our country for the benefit of our people.

The democratization program is necessarily related to progress in the decolonization program that was achieved under the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Those interested in the strengthening and consolidation of democracy in Panama cannot fail to devote their most responsible efforts to the adequate and equitable fulfillment of the intent, letter and spirit of those treaties. Peace and stability in the area, which are necessary to the efficient operation of the interoceanic canal and its services, require not only that a solution be found to the present causes of conflict, but that we foresee and solve other possible conflicts in advance, and avoid provoking them.

We have stressed that compliance with the canal treaties is undergoing distortions that we Panamanians cannot accept. We have and will continue to be willing to help solve this matter in the most equitable spirit of friendship and cooperation. Regrettably, we have not yet received a sufficiently adequate response to the letter and spirit of the treaties.

We trust that the members of COPPPAL will become duly appraised of these circumstances, because their solution, as Carlos Andres [Perez] suggested here today, is not merely a matter of national interest but one of major interest to Latin America and the world community. With your understanding of this problem, we also hope to receive your solidarity in correcting it.

Allow us, dear Latin American brothers, to extend to you a warm Bolivarian greeting, combined with our best wishes for the success of this meeting, as befits the demands for freedom, justice, independence, democracy and unity of our peoples. The happy coincidence of the presence of COPPPAL and SELA in our warm land evokes our profound truth and our creative concept of the future. We are proud to share them with you. Thank you very much. [applause]

COPPPAL on Canal Treaties

PA292218 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Nov 81 pp 1 A, 8 A

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] After 2 days of closed-doors sessions, the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] decided by "consensus" to demand compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties as they were signed, Mexican Pedro Ojeda, president of that political hemispheric organization, said last night at the closing ceremony. Ojeda, who assumed his new post Thursday, said COPPPAL in fact had the opportunity to comment extensively on the noncompliance of the letter and spirit of the treaties due to a U.S. Congress legislative act that has modified what had been signed.

The president of the conference pointed out in that respect that it had been learned that some matters related to the canal administration and the application of the law, different from the Panamanian law, have violated the terms of the canal pact.

Referring to statements of the U.S. Government over possible intervention in Central America, he said these had served to further alert public opinion about the existence of the problem. COPPPAL has maintained its expressed opposition to "any intervention" in the internal affairs of other countries. "COPPPAL is opposed to any act of intervention," Ojeda noted, whether armed or of any other nature, or through any hidden actions. "We are concerned about intervention, itself, and not the ability to carry it out," he added, referring to the pronouncement against intervention.

Another conference agreement dealt with the approval of several Latin American solidarity rallies to be organized, including the naming of several committees to talk to and interview U.S. liberal sectors and show them the true Latin American situation.

One of the motions considered of great importance was the pronouncement favoring suggestions by President Lopez Portillo of a verbal truce, which does not mean that we must stop acting to prevent negative acts which could be considered important. "We are not exactly talking about truce of silence, but we must talk with propriety and moderation to avoid verbal terrorism." He said that there was a statement on the Cancun meeting, the Central American situation, the Southern Cone and the Caribbean.

Finally he said that COPPPAL supports Mexico's proposal with other countries at the United Nations, which improves on the Mexican-French declaration on the situation in El Salvador, in favor of democratic solutions with the participation of the conflicting parties.

A total of 29 parties of 19 American countries participated in the conference. They also approved holding their quarterly meeting on 21 February in Managua, which the parties considered satisfactory and positive.

JUNTA, LIENDO MEET TO DISCUSS VIOLA'S HEALTH

PY292148 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] The military junta met yesterday with provisional President Horacio Liendo and dealt with the illness of President Roberto Viola, Argentina's border dispute with Chile and matters concerning the country's economy.

At the end of the meeting the junta issued a brief statement to the effect that its members had met with Foreign Affairs Minister Oscar Camilion, and military chiefs and diplomats who are dealing with the controversy with Chile which is now under mediation by Pope John Paul II.

Military spokesmen indicated that the meeting with Liendo served the purpose of analyzing a number of economic matters, specially the state of the exchange market which this week was moderately calm but showed a tendency to still reduce further the country's currency reserves.

Economy observers yesterday commented in the morning newspapers that exporters had retained foreign currency they had collected for exports due to the uncertainty concerning rumoured political changes.

The junta discussed the latest developments concerning the state of health of President Viola who on Saturday last delegated his functions to Liendo. A medical bulletin issued on Thursday night said that the president's heart condition was improving.

Political analysts and the press in general had been stating that Viola would be relieved of his post on account of his illness and that he would be replaced by Army Commander-in-Chief Leopoldo Galtieri.

Some quarters also reported that the Economy Ministry would be filled by Roberto Alemann, a liberal economist or by Adalberto Krieger Vasena, who is of the same tendency.

Viola is resting for two weeks at the Olivos presidential residence.

CHILEAN RADIO REPORTS DATE FOR GALTIERI TAKEOVER

PY271131 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] News reports received from Buenos Aires indicate that Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri will probably take over as president of Argentina on 20 December and that it is quite possible that Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola will be taken to a hospital in Houston, United States, where he will be treated for his heart problems.

DEOLINDO BITTEL DEFENDS JUSTICIALIST POSITIONS

PY262047 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Nov 81 p 9

[Interview with Deolindo Bittel, Justicialista Party vice president, by Luis Varela and Nestor Restivo; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The military government is talking of dialogue, but they were the people who kicked the Justicialists out of government in 1973. How do you feel about this?

[Answer] I'm for dialogue, but in political parties decisions are made by the majority and in this case the majority is represented by the National Justicialist Council. The authorities call for dialogue but it's up to the parties to make up their minds whether they want to sit down at a table with them or not.

But here we find that many of us have had our mandates indefinitely postponed because of the ban on political activities -- including party elections. That means we can't really ask our party members what they want us to do. The council doesn't want to make such a major decision until it's sure the majority agrees with it.

[Question] But some party members are reluctant to go to the Interior Ministry.

[Answer] Yes, but as authorities we're legal but I don't know how far we're legitimate. We were the legitimate representatives of a sector of Peronism in 1976, but are we still? We have people that go to extremes, too. We'd like to be able to get a binding vote on this subject.

[Question] Are you concerned that if you have to be tough with the military they'll want to be tough with you, too?

[Answer] The only reason I'm for dialogue is that I believe in democracy and I think that time frames must be shortened. I think the military government should not be content with mere objectives, it should also have a time frame.

Tougher military men? I think they've been pretty tough as it is. To speculate on the process getting tougher is not to love Argentina very much. Personally, I have faith and I think the military have to realize that if they go on this way they'll disintegrate the country.

I think it's time we stopped calling each other names, though, and tried to find a way out of our national problems. We're all to blame, civilians and military, and I've said this dozens of times. The military haven't got a magic wand and the civilians haven't either. For a start we must return to constitutional normality.

[Question] There seems to be a suggestion of "the hard line" or of "continuism." Like, for instance, General Cristino Nicolaides' reaction to the radical pronouncement in Cordoba.

[Answer] It's a big mistake on their part. They can't want to continue forever. It doesn't work. The process has shown all this already. You can say what you like, but we're worse now than we were in 1976. As a loyal Argentine, I wish I had been mistaken and they had been right.

Remember that in 1976 itself Martinez de Hoz -- who's really to blame for everything -- said that "fortunately, the economy and the productive apparatus were intact." There were problems, like for instance a nonsupply (desabastecimiento) which was cooked [as published] but just to destabilize Isabel's government, but socioeconomically we were flourishing in comparison to the way things are now.

Industry is shattered and the amount of bankruptcies and creditors' meetings is beyond belief. Regional economies are in tatters. Real wages are incredibly low. Banks and finance companies have had to close down wholesale. Foreign exchange is being smuggled out of the country. Speculation has replaced production. This is why I want to be moderate, I want them to give up their ineffectual arrogance and help to bring us all together. General Peron said that the major problems of Argentina had to be settled by all of us or they wouldn't be settled at all. We're still in time, but we've got to be humble about this and all admit our mistakes or we won't get anywhere.

[Question] Will dialogue be useful for this?

[Answer] Well, yes and no. I want to dialogue merely to relax tensions a little. Dialogue in itself doesn't mean very much. Not much has changed since General Harguindeguy was in office. The government shouldn't feel offended if there are people who don't want to dialogue, because right from the beginning the dialogue was a conversation between deaf people. And deaf people can't hear each other so they won't do anything to help the country. Justicialism has its own way out, and is ready for sacrifice. Most of the people are Peronists and it's the working classes which suffer most with unemployment, low salaries and no investment in the future. And the school dropout rate is terrifying, and hits the working classes too.

[Question] Plus a moral crisis and a lack of faith.

[Answer] That is worse still. In a Chaco small farmers' meeting one of the farmers said that they'd lost their crop, their working tools, and now they were losing their faith. There's no hope for a nation that doesn't believe in God, in its motherland, nor in itself. The only thing which brightens the horizon a bit is those mass religious meetings. In their anguish, people return to their faith. This is the only light in the darkness.

[Question] There are many old wounds to heal... currently politicians are being invited to the main army facility in Campo de Mayo to hear lectures on terrorism and the violence the nation lived through.

[Answer] We're very clear in our attitude to subversion because we are enemies of violence. Violence has cost Peronism too many valuable lives -- Vandor, Rucci, Alonso -- and we have always repudiated the murder of Aramburu. Peron himself, when he returned to Argentina, said that these actions were not political but should be dealt with by the criminal courts.

At that time congress sanctioned the laws it needed to control violence, but repression must be within the law, not as with de facto governments which repress as they like because they don't have to answer to anybody. When congress is in operation, the whole nation takes part whenever a person is kidnapped or a house is broken into.

Remember that "operation independencia" began during the Peronist government, but we had to work in the framework of the law, because a democratic government is the slave of the law. We can't just turn machineguns on people, because it's up to the courts to convict and sentence. It's when the law is forsaken that all these unhappy things come to pass.

[Question] The people who go to Campo de Mayo are told that to the armed forces the case of the desaparecidos [missing persons] has definitely been closed.

[Answer] They'll have to explain that to the next of kin. This is an open wound that will have to heal. The mothers have a right to be told without having to wait for the year 2000. Somebody will have to stick his neck out and tell the truth. After this is worked out, reorganization can come. But I mean reorganization, not "a stage of reorganization," which is the sort of thing that can go on for ever.

[Question] Coming back to your party, can you see a new leader coming up?

[Answer] No. You don't get a new Peron appearing every day. The Justicialist movement was gregarious, but after Peron's death we have to organize very closely. We need real internal democracy -- we and the other parties too.

[Question] What is the role of Mrs Peron in the management of the party?

[Answer] We who consider ourselves friends of Isabel must be respectful of her silence. That is why the alleged letter published the other day was dishonest because it alleges support and directives which have nothing to do with Isabel, nor Peronism, nor Argentina. If she wants to sit this period out, other people shouldn't try to use her name.

[Question] Do you think the various trends in Peronism will converge?

[Answer] There have been rifts, but this is bound to happen and we want to try and maintain coherence because, in a republican country, coherence gives us the chance to win the elections again. Peronism must retain its humanists essence, its active belligerence against capitalism, but also against collectivism which is the exploitation of man by the state.

There are people who say Justicialism is a stepping stone to Marxism. This is ridiculous. Peronism is a form of socialism which attempts to conciliate the interests of society and the individual.

[Question] What comment do you have about Matera and Iglesias?

[Answer] The differences are minor. Millions of Peronists agree with Dr Matera, for instance. He wants the movement to be led by people who are authentically representative of it.

As far as concerns some of our companeros in the council, I think that sometimes there are differences which happen because people don't understand that we really need to put our ears to the ground. We realize our mandates have lapsed and we really don't know what would happen if we had internal party elections today, but that happens in all parties. Of course there are always diverging opinions in a movement that is so big. Dr Balbin said accurately that one has to "live with" (bancarse) people you agree with and people you don't.

[Question] So the important thing is to let the parties organize.

[Answer] Yes, we want national elections but not right now, because -- this is where we differ with some other politicians -- we don't think that parties are in a condition to go out and stump. What is urgent is permission to organize the parties.

People complain that when they look at politicians they see all the same old faces. They don't realize that this is because the authorities don't let us organize.

What terrifies me sometimes is watching TV shows and discovering how supremely indifferent some people are. When people stop defending their rights they cease to have any rights to defend. People have to understand that the future of the country is up to all of us. Everybody has to assume his or her responsibility.

[Question] In the last Peronist government there were too many individualisms which obviously harmed the party and the nation. Will this happen again if the party gets back into power?

[Answer] I think that despite all the problems, justicialism will stay united because nobody will really want a brand of "own Peronism." There are people who are in politics because it's good business. But Peronists are almost all people of very humble origins and to them politics mean service and sacrifice.

There always will be people willing to sell themselves out, but, thank God, the great majority are honest and know the ground rules. Mind you, big organizations will always harbor undesirables and it's our duty to weed them out. Democracy also does mean that now and again the wrong people win and the right people get left by the wayside. There will come a time to toss hats into the ring, but "harmoniously and in good measure," as General Peron said.

BRIEFS

NEW TV CHANNEL -- Comodoro Rivadavia, 25 Nov (TELAM) -- Color TV Channel 2 today started operating at Camarones. The new channel belongs to the network of LU-90 Channel 9 from Rawson and it has an output of 100 watts. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 81 PY]

NEW BILL ISSUED -- Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TELAM) -- The Central Bank yesterday reported that the new 1-million-peso bills will start circulating tomorrow. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 24 Nov 81 PY]

DESIGNATIONS IN NAVY -- Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- Navy Commander in Chief Armando Lambruschini today established vice admiral positions for 1982. Gabriel Vigo will be the chief of the Navy General Staff, Carlos Alberto Lacoste will be the social action minister, Ruben Oscar Franco will be the chief of the Argentine military delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board and naval attache to the United States and Canada, Pablo Carlos Carpintero will be the logistics chief of the Navy General Staff, Juan Jose Lombardo will be the operations chief of the Navy General Staff, Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro will be the chief of the joint staff and Rudolfo Remotti will be the Navy personnel general director. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1608 GMT 11 Nov 81 PY]

HIGH-RANKING PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS DISMISSED

PY271803 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] In keeping with the moral clean-up campaign, which has been launched by the armed forces government, three high-ranking presidential officials have been separated from their posts for having engaged in irregular activities.

The persons in question are (Jose Valdivieaso) and (Carlos Galleguillos), legal advisers and (Guido Fines), director of the official gazette.

AIR, NAVAL FORCES CALL FOR END TO RADIO NETWORK

PY281154 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1635 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Press sources have revealed today that the Bolivian Navy and the Air Force have recommended that the executive branch suspend measures restricting civil liberties which have been in force for more than a year.

EL DIARIO, doyen of the country's newspapers, said today on its front page that both forces have agreed to suspend the radio network and the curfew edicts. Both measures, which have been repeatedly criticized by the local press, were implemented on 17 July 1980, after the coup that brought Gen Luis Garcia Meza into power.

The radio network edict is still in force. It requires private radio stations to transmit the news bulletins from the state's radio station, Illimani, despite demands from the Bolivian broadcasting association this measure be canceled.

President Celso Torrelio cut the curfew down to 4 hours only (from 0100 to 0500 local time.)

Following declarations made by unidentified high-ranking officers, EL DIARIO said today that the press and information minister has reported that the radio network will be suspended within the next few days.

Gen Celso Torrelio said upon taking power that he will rule with the law in his hands and within a legal framework.

Military sources told the press that the suspension of both measures restricting constitutional liberties will facilitate development and overcoming our national problems. The information disclosed here added that suspension of both measures will take place in the first days of next month.

EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE DENIED BY FINANCE MINISTRY

PY251551 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The government has taken no measure that could affect the general economy. This categorical statement has been included in a document issued by the Finance Ministry. The document states: Reiterating the statement made by President Celso Torrelio Villa the supreme government hereby reaffirms that it has taken no measure which could affect the general economy (nor changed) the exchange rate. The report that has been published by a local evening newspaper is entirely baseless, since neither the Finance Ministry nor the Bolivian Central Bank, which control banking operations, have authorized any change in Bolivian currency.

The document is signed by Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo.

COUNCIL OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTERS CREATED

PY271755 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is making efforts to assemble the first Consultative Council of Foreign Ministers [Consejo Consultivo de Cancilleres Bolivianos] who had served under various administrations. This council's mission will be to carry out specific studies aimed at establishing a coherent foreign policy and provide advice to whomever is holding the post of foreign minister.

The first meeting of this council was held yesterday afternoon and was attended by 14 former foreign ministers who had served under various administrations. The former foreign ministers who attended yesterday's meetings are: Luis Fernando Guachalla, Carlos Morales Guillen, Eduardo Arce Quiroga, (Tomas Guillermo Lio) (Victor Ortevilla), Gustavo Medeiros, Gen Cesar Luis Velarde, Edgar Camacho, Emilio Molina Pizarro, Gen Alberto Guzman Soriano, (Raul Botero Gonzalves), Guillermo Bedregal, Javier Cerruto.

The meeting, presided over by current Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia, was not attended by Victor Andrade, Alberto Crespo Gutierrez, Gen Oscar Adriaola Valda, Ricardo Anaya Arce, Gustavo Fernandez, Julio Garret Ayllon, Mario Rolan Anaya and Jose Felman Velarde.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR OFFERS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

PY261106 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Dr Nicolae Ghenea, concurrent Romanian ambassador to Bolivia, has paid protocolar visit to the foreign minister, the Foreign Ministry under secretary and the protocol director of the state.

During the talks he maintained separately with these officials, Nicolae Ghenea expressed the readiness of his government of offer broad technical and scientific cooperation to the government's development programs. The Romanian diplomat announced that he will meet the planning and coordination, energy and hydrocarbons and agriculture and livestock ministers. On those occasions he will explain in more detail the general outlines of the cooperation which could be offered to Bolivia.

PDS DISAGREEMENT ON ELECTORAL LAW DENIED

PY271705 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The justice minister believes that there is no disagreement within the PDS [Social Democratic Party]. Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has stated that he does not believe there is disagreement within the PDS over a government decision to submit a draft on straight party ticket voting.

Commenting on a group of 20 PDS deputies headed by Ceara Deputy Haroldo Sanford, one of the deputies who opposed the intraparty tickets for governors, Abi-Ackel said he is convinced that these deputies are aware of the present critical situation.

After attending a ceremony in which a new thanksgiving stamp was issued, the justice minister said that it is still quite early to discuss anything on the fusion of opposition parties. He reported, moreover, that the PDS national board will hold a meeting on 3 December to (?make a final) decision on the election package that will be submitted to congress. According to the justice minister the president has issued these new options to avoid any future possible errors.

Electoral Law Impact

PY280216 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpt] The indirect ban on party coalitions by making it obligatory for parties to present their own candidates for gubernatorial elections and the adoption of straight party ticket vote -- measures included in the government's new electoral package -- will give an advantage to the PDS [Social Democratic Party] in at least 19 states in the 1982 elections. Without the specter of party coalitions, the PDS is assured of victory in the gubernatorial elections in 7 states and it will be in a good position to win those elections in 11 states. However, the new electoral rules are not likely to spare the PDS from defeat in the states of Para, Goias and Rio de Janeiro.

Commentary on Law

PY292329 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 29/30 Nov 81 p 3

[Special to the DAILY POST by Herbert Zschech]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro -- "The Joao Figueiredo of the political opening resigned today. The Joao who solemnly pledged to consolidate the democratic institutions in Brazil, has changed his mind, driven by circumstances and using as a pretext the apparent deadlock in the negotiations with the opposition on details for the election rules." This was the first comment Wednesday night by one of the most authoritative newspaper and television editorialists on political issues, Villas-Boas Correia, after the announcement of a new "legislative package" by which Planalto Palace will propose -- but in reality dictate -- a new electoral reform bill. No attempts are made this time to hide or embellish the Planalto's intention underlying the reform. It is made unmistakably clear that the regime wants to prevent the so far expected victory of the opposition in next year's election, guaranteeing a governmental majority also after the Nov. 15, 1982 voting.

The practical consequences are far-reaching and obvious. None of the opposition parties, especially the smaller ones like the labor parties of Ivete Vargas and Leonel Brizola, the Workers' Party of union leader Lula, perhaps not even the two major parties PMDB and PP, are capable of launching candidacies in all the thousands of municipalities in the interior, for lack of a basic organization in this still incipient phase of the multiparty system, and lack of material resources. This means the PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidates will automatically win in nearly half of the Brazilian towns. Also, the pro-opposition votes will be divided in the other regions, favoring automatically the PDS.

And the "vinculation" [linking] of all candidacies reduces to almost nothing the chances of any maverick candidates as well as any opposition candidates if a voter does not want to support, for example, an opposition candidacy for the mayor's office in his town while he might be inclined to vote for opposition candidates on other levels. The impact of the announcement was overwhelming. Politicians were stunned, later voicing angry criticism. Some prominent congressmen bluntly described it as a coup d'etat carried out by Figueiredo. Most said that it signified the end of the political opening, at least temporarily. Opposition leaders immediately started thinking of a general merger of all the opposition parties, which is theoretically still possible. It would be the end of the multiparty system solemnly introduced by Figueiredo last year. But the personal and technical obstacles are apparently insurmountable.

Planalto Palace announced the bill -- along with several minor bills reinforcing it -- in a surprise move while Justice Minister Abi-Ackel still was engaging in conversations with opposition leaders on an eventual electoral regulation by consensus. It was considered unlikely that he did not know of the imminent "coup" and the continuation of his talks was viewed by the opposition as a farce staged to increase the impact of the government's decision. Figueiredo was quoted as saying the opposition had demonstrated intransigence and he and his government were not willing to be "herded in" by the adversaries. The announcement also coincided -- which could be more than coincidence -- with rumors about misgivings in military circles about leftist radicalism in church and politics. On the eve of the announcement, a military promotion list was approved by Figueiredo. Among those promoted to higher ranks of command were two of the president's brothers, Generals Diogo and Euclides. With the new electoral rules, guaranteeing governmental majorities nearly everywhere, the government will be able to elect in 1984 Figueiredo's successor through the electoral college, which will remove the most difficult of all the problems lately intranquilizing the governmental "system." The continuity of the revolutionary regime established in 1964 seems to have been safeguarded.

Until a few days ago, the most optimistic official estimates said the opposition would elect the state governors in at least six states. More objective calculations indicated that between 10 and 12 states would have governors belonging to the opposition after the elections. Now, the expectations are radically changed. It is now admitted, not only officially but by opposition and neutral observers, that the opposition will have real chances of electing the governors in only two states -- Rio de Janeiro where this has been common in even the toughest phases of the revolutionary regime, and in Goias, due to special circumstances currently prevailing. If the government candidates for governor win in all the other states, this means, due to the "vinculation," that there will be governmental majorities also in the state legislatures and town administration. It also will guarantee a large government majority in the congress because voters have no alternatives. Voting for one candidate of a certain party implies voting for all the candidates of the same party, or else the votes will be null and void.

With this expedient alone, the regime apparently has discovered the secret of winning elections infallibly. Actually, it is not a secret because similar methods have been used by totalitarian regimes wishing to preserve an appearance of democracy. For the time being, it is a project, but its approval by congress seems to have been guaranteed. The government evokes the already discarded rule of party allegiance, declaring that approval is for the government's PDS a "closed question." Under a rule still surviving from the dictatorial years, and expressly confirmed as still effective by the Superior Tribunal of Elections, congressmen who vote against the directives and instructions given by their leadership can lose their legislative mandates.

It is still possible that dissidents within the PDS might try to obstruct the voting indefinitely in cooperation with the opposition. But even this would be practically useless because Planalto Palace has already announced that the project will be enacted by decree, under the so-called "decurso de prazo" [allowing a bill to become law by letting the time for debate to lapse] rule, repeatedly used also under the Figueiredo administration, if congress fails to take action on it within 40 days.

PANAMA ABSOLVED OF INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS SMUGGLING

PA201219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1814 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 19 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Colombian Government has said that a communist power is encouraging maneuvers intended to destabilize the country's democracy. The Colombian Government also absolved Panama of any responsibility for a recent case of gunrunning to Colombian leftist guerrillas. In a statement made last night before the Senate Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said, "it is no secret that there is a communist power that trains Colombian guerrillas and supplies them with weapons to fight against the government."

Last night Lemos Simmonds said that the Panamanian Government was not responsible for the arms smuggling and added that the Panamanian authorities had alerted the Colombian Navy to the presence of a suspicious ship, thus allowing its subsequent interception. Meanwhile, Honduras denied yesterday that the vessel was of Honduran registration. There are unconfirmed reports that the crew might have hoisted the Honduran flag to mislead the Colombian Navy.

The foreign minister told the Senate, "I must say that the Panamanian Government is not only free of blame for the Karima's presence in Colombian waters, but can actually take credit for reporting the ship's presence to the Colombian Armed Forces." A group of legislators had asked the government to explain the measures "taken or to be taken on the problem of arms smuggling from Panama."

Cesar Rodriguez, Panamanian ambassador to Colombia said in a televised interview today that the 200-ton Karima was seen in Balboa on 30 October. He added that prior to this date the ship had transited the canal. In this regard, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds told the Senate that "by alerting the authorities to their belief that the ship had entered our territorial waters, the Panamanian Government made possible the interception and the subsequent sinking of the ship by the navy due to the resistance presented by the crew."

HONDURAN SHIP HELD IN SANTA MARTA; CREW ARRESTED

PA232020 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Santa Marta -- A ship flying the Honduran flag, which did not obey an order from a Colombian Navy ship to halt and state its destination, was nearly sunk today near Santa Marta in the Caribbean, the Magdalena Department governor's office has announced. Eighteen persons, all Colombian citizens, were arrested. The Colombian Navy ship ordered the boat to halt. The ship, the (Renate H.), was hit four times by high-caliber weapons, fired by the Coast Guard ship Olaya Herrera. The ship (Renate H.) had sailed from Barranquilla; a governor's office spokesman told our correspondent in Santa Marta, (Alexis Torres), that it was possibly used to transport a shipment of arms or to receive a shipment of marijuana at some point on the Magdalena River.

The arrested sailors have been placed in the custody of the Magdalena Department governor. Their names are (Silvio Mejia), (Rodolfo Silva), (Felipe Livingston), (Bernardo Velasquez), (Ernest Torres), (Dionisio Pena), (David Rankin), (Elmer Estrella), (Fernando Ocampo), (Ramon Mejia), (Esmelin Viosa), (Manuel Solin), (Saul Torres), (Wilfredo Valdez), (Luis E. Aguilar) and Captain (Abelmo Mayorga). None of these men are on the list of sailors at the port captain's office in Barranquilla or Santa Marta.

20 STUDENTS PEACEFULLY OCCUPY FRENCH EMBASSY

PA251921 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Twenty students of the National University of Bogota peacefully occupied the Cultural Services offices of the French Embassy in Colombia today, a reliable source has reported.

According to initial reports, the students, claiming that they were being persecuted by the police, occupied the installations and refused to vacate them, despite efforts made by embassy personnel.

The occupiers are apparently demanding the reopening of several Colombian universities that were closed in the wake of disturbances, the lifting of penalties imposed on student companions and reinstatement of the legality of various labor organizations that were penalized for participating in the strike in 21 October.

No Intervention Planned

PA282121 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota -- The government said today that unless the French authorities request it, it will not intervene in the seizure of the French Embassy in Colombia, which university students peacefully occupied Wednesday.

According to Education Minister Carlos Alban Holguin, the problem is an academic one. The university authorities will be the ones to decide on the replacement of deans, the readmittance of expelled students or the reopening of the law school, the minister explained.

Meanwhile, the French Embassy officials refused to comment on the situation. According to other sources, French President Francois Mitterrand has instructed Ambassador (Marcel Lechais) not to evict the students from the embassy.

A commission led by Gerardo Molina is mediating the conflict. The commission has already met with National University Rector (Eduardo Leyva Bustillo).

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA250433 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1514 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The National Defense Ministry today reported that policemen fought with guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who surrounded two towns in the country's southwest.

The first M-19 attack occurred in Puerto Caicedo in Putumayo, near the border with Ecuador, 850 km southwest of Bogota. The rebels were able to loot several businesses but a police patrol arrived in the town and engaged them in armed combat, during which the guerrillas used automatic weapons. A policeman was seriously wounded. It is not known if there were any dead guerrillas.

Meanwhile, 6 policemen forced 20 M-19 guerrillas who had attacked La Hormiga, near Puerto Assis in Putumayo, to flee. The ministry report said that after stealing \$40,000 from a state bank branch and destroying the files of a court, the guerrillas tried to surround the police garrison. In their flight, they looted businesses but it is not known if there were any victims.

Moreover, guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnapped and shot Ciro Martinez, a rancher, in Tame, Arauca, some 400 km northwest of Bogota. In San Juan de Urma, also in the country's northeast [as received], another FARC group killed two peasants, the Defense Ministry reported.

A merchant, a cattleman and a student are still being held by M-19 guerrillas and the People's Liberation Army in Antioquia Department, in the country's northwest.

In conclusion, the ministry noted that regular troops killed two FARC guerrillas in Acevedo, Huila Department, an area under guerrilla control some 400 km southwest of Bogota.

EL SALVADORREPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA, GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

WA291300 [Editorial Report] Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2240 GMT on 23 November reports that "official sources revealed" that a group of about 25 armed men took over the radio station La Romantica in Cuscatancingo on 23 November. The armed men broadcast a 15-minute antigovernment message from the FMLN.

San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish on 25 November, page 3, states that "local authorities report that Cuscatancingo has been under threat of continuous attack by extremists." The latest attack occurred on 23 November at 0630 when about 25 armed men blocked a street, threw handgrenades and stole 500 colones from 2 liquor stores. Civil defense members arrived 15 minutes later and shooting occurred for 10 minutes. When civil defense members from Mejicanos arrived a few minutes later, the shooting was intensified and the terrorists fled. It was reported that at least two terrorists were killed or wounded, although both casualties were taken away by their comrades. Four propaganda bombs were left behind.

Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2025 GMT on 25 November states: "It was reported today by official sources that with the destruction of the Las Canas River bridge today, a total of 15 bridges have been blown up by guerrillas in northern El Salvador in the past few months." Destruction of the Las Canas River bridge has isolated hamlets and valleys near the towns of Soyapango and Tonacatepeque.

Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0643 GMT on 26 November reports that "a military spokesman said last night that several hundred guerrillas have been killed during a military operation that has been carried out for the past 2 weeks in the eastern Salvadoran department of Cabanas." Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, commander of a regiment, said that the operation will continue and that "approximately 390 guerrillas have been killed in the past 15 days." Colonel Ochoa denied a Radio Venceremos report which claims that government bombing have forced 1,500 new refugees into Honduras. He said that those who had fled were threatened by the guerrillas, and are now returning.

[Clandestine] Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 1200 GMT on 26 November broadcasts a recorded FMLN report from the Modesto Ramirez central front:

"1855, 13 November: A unit of sappers sabotaged two repeater stations of the National Communications Administration [ANTEL] telephone lines located at West 9th Street and North 1st Avenue and at West 5th Street and Spain Avenue, both in San Salvador.

"1900, 16 November: A guerrilla group sabotaged the home of a known reactionary individual and collaborator with the enemy forces, (Oscar Orlando Carpio).

" [time indistinct], 17 November: A guerrilla group detonated a bomb at the home of (Jose Napoleon Guerrero), located at North 39th Avenue and University Boulevard, in the San Jose neighborhood.

"1900, 19 November: Sappers sabotaged three repeater stations for ANTEL telephone lines at Parra Avenue and [street indistinct], next to the post office; at South 1st Avenue and West 6th Street, next to a drug store; and at 9th Street and Lara Street.

"20 November: A unit of sappers sabotaged an ANTEL telephone repeater station located at West 18th Street and South 13th Avenue, in Santa Anita district."

The report is signed by Commander (Alejandro Montenegro).

Paris AFP in Spanish at 2219 GMT on 26 November reports that "army troops have recaptured the town of Cinquera, in Cabanas Department....The army sustained 8 casualties and the guerrilla forces lost at least 50." The town had been without electricity and telephone service for almost 1 year. The army is returning people to their homes; and providing food, clothing and medicines. Bus service will be reestablished this week.

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish on 27 November, page 32, reports that terrorists attempted to burn the Guajoyo River railroad bridge, 4 km from the Guatemalan border in Santa Ana Department, 21 km North of the City of Santa Ana. The attack occurred 26 November in Bella Grande, Santo Tomas Canton, Texistepeque jurisdiction. It was also reported that the 2d Infantry Brigade has had brief clashes with terrorists along the Santa Ana-Metapan road, particularly in Cujucuyo. "No casualties on either side have been reported."

On that same page, EL MUNDO reports that "according to the Santa Tecla police, a powerful dynamite charge exploded at 0515 today in front of the Daglio and Co. Ltd. Building, located at 7th Avenue and Juliana Drive in Santa Tecla. The blast caused considerable damage."

[Clandestine] Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 1200 GMT on 28 November reports that a war report says that "on Friday, 27 November, at 0945, an FMLN squad ambushed an enemy force at km 82 of the coast highway....The enemy had eight dead and an undetermined number of wounded....Our forces had no casualties." The report is signed by the Francisco Sanchez southern front, San Agustin-(Tres Calles) region.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS RESULTS OF FRG VISIT

PA252233 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena today announced that the Salvadoran foreign service will be completely reorganized next year through a new law on diplomatic and consular service which will be submitted to the revolutionary government junta. At the same press conference the foreign minister reported on the results of his trip to the FRG.

The foreign minister said that even though this year "we have carried out a considerable diplomatic and political offensive at the international level, the truth is that next year we plan to make a complete overhaul of the foreign service to project a better image of the Salvadoran reality." He added that this reorganization will require good support from the budget since a better administrative, economic and human infrastructure will be given to the diplomatic missions.

He also mentioned the establishment of press offices, staffed by experienced newsmen whose mission it will be to provide Europe and other continents of the world updated information on our country's reality "because the international misinformation is alarming and we must counteract it."

Regarding his visit to the FRG, he said that in his view, there are four points favoring El Salvador: 1. The FRG Government's clear rejection of foreign interference and violence in our country; 2. Acceptance of the Salvadoran political proposal for the search of a solution to the political and social problems through a political-electoral path; 3. A resident ambassador of the FRG will be sent within 15 days; and 4. Renewal of the technical and economic aid that the FRG suspended last year.

CCE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS ELECTION PROCEDURES

PA290009 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Nov 81 pp 4, 13

[Text] Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Elections Council [CCE], told the media yesterday that the government junta has promised to promulgate the electoral law before the end-of-the-year vacations. As soon as it goes into effect, he noted, we will convoke the elections to choose the members of the constituent assembly.

During these elections, Bustamante said, it will be very difficult to use the electoral registry lists because updating them would require several months' work. We would have to go through death certificates and visa lists of those who have left the country; we would also have to look into the problem of missing persons.

In addition, he said, this system will determine in advance the place where the citizens do not have to vote. [sentence as published] However, by March, the voters will only need their identification cards.

He said that citizens will have to dye their fingers when they cast their votes for members of the constituent assembly. The ballots will be divided into squares for as many parties as will participate in the elections. The ballots will be sealed by the vote-counting board and will be signed by the president of the board and his representative, thus validating the vote.

In addition, Bustamante said that there will be no recounts in the constituent assembly elections. The documents completed after the polls close and the count done on the spot and in the presence of the representatives of the political parties will be considered valid.

This will enable the CCE to announce the final figures as soon as its main offices receive the telegrams from all the polls in the country.

In conclusion, Bustamante said that a large campaign urging the people to vote as well as other information campaigns will be started soon. The information campaigns are aimed at letting the citizens to know what a constituent assembly is, how the electoral organizations are constituted and many other aspects, thus contributing to civic awareness among the people.

Bustamante also said that the CCE wants to invite other electoral organizations, especially those of South America, to observe the evolution of the process because these organizations in many countries, particularly in Chile, the United States, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, are made up of members of parties in the government and the ruling party. [sentence as published]

RIGHTS COMMISSION CALLS FOR PROBE OF EL PLAYON

PA280412 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Nov p 23

[Paid advertisement by the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, CDHES: "El Playon, an Offense Against Sensitivity, an Affront to All Salvadorans and Humanity; uppercase words denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] Undoubtedly "El Playon" is now a place in El Salvador which, due to the wrongful use of being made of it, is an offense against sensitivity and affront to all Salvadorans and humanity.

El Playon is a lava field, product of the 7 June 1917 eruption of the (Quezaltepeque) or San Salvador Volcano, also known as "El Jabali." It is an area of approximately 50 square km, located between the municipalities of Quezaltepeque and San Juan Opico in La Libertad Department, some 25 km from San Salvador.

El Playon was never a beautiful place but it was safe and calm, open and picturesque to the extent that the autoracing promoters decided to build a track there which was named for the nearby volcano: "El Jabali."

For the past 2 years, however, since the junta assumed power and the situation of conflict in the country worsened, hundreds of people, mostly workers, students, peasants, teachers, labor and political leaders and others, were taken there to be tortured and killed. Their dismembered bodies are left there.

El Playon is now a place of death, gruesome and sullen. The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador possesses sufficient proof of this, including testimonials, photographs and the like. National and foreign correspondents have shown the world this horrible case.

In his latest news conference, however, the defense minister, Col Guillermo Garcia, denied that El Playon is a place visited almost everyday by assassins who brutally murder their victims. At least he tried to minimize the facts, saying that it is possible that some bodies may have been found there, but that these had already been reported previously.

The government has already issued the following communique:

"In relation to press reports again circulated abroad by international news agencies saying that new bodies had been found at the place in La Libertad Department known as El Playon, the revolutionary government, through junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte, has instructed the Defense Ministry to intensify its investigation of the case. The government has also ordered the mobilization of troops in that area to prevent additional repetitions of such criminal activities."

Despite this, not only is there proof that many bodies have been found at El Playon in over 2 years, but also that lately bodies have been found with increased frequency.

According to residents of El Playon, approximately 400 bodies have been found there in the past 2 years.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF EL SALVADOR, considering that every person has A RIGHT TO LIFE AND PERSONAL PROTECTION, and that the case of El Playon constitutes a flagrant violation against the hundreds of persons whose bodies have been left in that place, submits this document to the Salvadoran people and all other peoples of the world and DEMANDS THAT THE GOVERNING JUNTA AND THE DEFENSE MINISTER conduct the proper investigation, since the cases to which we have referred here are new and not of the past, as confirmed by the authorities themselves.

We ask the international organizations to take urgent action in view of the seriousness of the situation.

San Salvador, 19 November, 1981. FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION of El Salvador, Ricardo Martinez Hernandez, cedula No 1-5-6323024; Maria Julia Reyes Perez, cedula No 1-1-6017767; Juan Jose Mejia Lopez, cedula No 1-1-105146; Jose Luis Sanchez Canenguez, cedula No 1-1-214297; Ana Maria Hernandez Martinez, cedula No 1-3-0055300

FPL DESERTER SAYS GUERRILLAS DOOMED TO FAILURE

PA281432 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Jose Raul Cruz Guardado, known as "Fernando," 24, and a deserter of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, was presented today to reporters by the armed forces press committee. He stated that the FPL had broken the unity of the Salvadoran guerrillas and that they have serious differences with the FMLN "disagreeing over the division of the national territory into four fronts."

Questioned by foreign correspondents, he revealed that the existing division in the Salvadoran guerrillas is due also to deep differences concerning the general command "because they all want to be chiefs of the guerrillas and because of the lack of agreement on policy or the struggle."

He said that the "so-called" Farabundo Marti Front is merely a front invented by the communist leaders to project an international image that gives the impression that the Salvadoran guerrillas are consolidated and united, but that is not the fact." Cruz Guardado was emphatic as he answered newsmen that "there is no unity in the guerrillas."

He said "they have serious contradictions. That is why the FPL broke with the other Salvadoran clandestine organizations last April."

He explained that the FPL basically disagreed with the division made by the FMLN of the; national territory into four guerrilla fronts, thus: western area, "Feliciano Ama front northern area, "Modesto Sanchez front;" central area, "Anastasio Aquino front;" and eastern area, "Francisco Sanchez front."

He displayed two maps of El Salvador, one showing the FMLN territorial division, and the other showing the division proposed by the FPL, which was not accepted: Santa Ana, Ahuachapan and Sonsonate, "Feliciano Ama front;" Chalatenango, "Apolinario Serrano front;" San Salvador, Cuzcatlan and La Libertad, "Felipe Pena front;" Cabanas, San Vicente and La Paz, "Jose Roberto Cibrian front;" and Usulután, San Miguel, Morazan and La Unión, "Isaac Aguilar Florez front."

Cruz Guardado reiterated that the lack of unity is leading the Salvadoran guerrillas to failure. "They are becoming desperate because of such failure and because they have learned that the chiefs of the organizations, mostly foreigners, are preparing to abandon the country to the safety of their homes abroad, leaving them to their fate." He revealed that this had led the groups to engage in vandalism, terrorism and other desperate actions designed to intimidate the population. "They know they are being isolated and have no popular support. Therefore, I believe that the guerrillas have to accept the amnesty or flee to other countries."

He also referred to another guerrilla failure: When recruiting youths, they speak to them about brotherhood, companionship, social justice, democracy and so forth; but when they send them to the camps "they are brutally treated and punished for any reason and, in some cases, are even executed in front of the occupants of the camps in a most humiliating manner."

Cruz Guardado said he was born on 8 April 1956, in El Tamarindo community, Aldea Vieja Canton, Las Flores jurisdiction, in Chalatenango. He joined the FPL on 11 November 1977, having been recruited when he was a member of the Farm Workers Union, UTC, and of the Funcropoc cooperative of Las Flores. He was prompted to join by priests Fabian Amaya Torres, Benito and Jesus Tovar. He deserted on 8 June of this year from La Canada camp, in Arcatao, and surrendered to a military post on 12 November at the Valle de Jesus town, of San Fernando, Chalatenango Department.

He was a logistics liaison officer and arms supplier of the Apolinario Serrano front somewhere in Honduras, where the refugee camps are used by the guerrillas to rest, he said.

POLICE CALL ON PEOPLE TO FIGHT TERRORISM

PA281414 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Nov 81 pp 3, 41

[Excerpt] The general police directorate has issued the following communique:

"For some time now, terrorists have been engaged in the destruction of everything that constitutes a public service. They are currently directing their destructive actions against ANTEL, the National Telecommunications Administration, telephone booths. In view of this menace, the general police directorate hereby requests Salvadoran citizens to cooperate by watching and promptly reporting to the security corps the presence of suspicious elements near these installations.

"Meanwhile, the national police, true to their mission to guarantee the security, welfare and tranquillity of citizens, are constantly intensifying their vigilance throughout the country to eliminate these enemies of the people, who in their desperation are engaging in destructive criminal activities and who are repudiated by the Salvadoran people for whom they claim to be fighting.

"Like other military organizations, this institution is joining efforts to extend the vigilance to all sectors of the country in order to counter all terrorist actions designed to harm anything that constitutes a service of direct benefit to the Salvadorans, such as bridges, utility poles, water tanks, buses, traffic lights, public buildings and the like.

"In carrying out their destruction actions, the terrorists are once again demonstrating that their enemies are the Salvadoran people, since their irrational actions are directed against the very utilities that offer valuable services to the entire Salvadoran population."

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS ELECTIONS DATE

PA292359 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1750 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of the Presidency Public Relations Office, categorically stated that the electoral process will conclude on 7 March 1982. He added that Guatemalans will go to the polls on that date come what may and whatever the cost.

Archila Marroquin added that the communist subversive movement which is trying to take over the country will not achieve their objective because President Lucas Garcia's government has the people's full support throughout the country and the support of the army. Therefore, the guerrillas will not be able to prevent general elections from being held in March 1982, Major Archila Marroquin reported.

Further on he said that according to the Constitution, elections should be held on 7 March 1982 and on that day the Guatemalans will elect new authorities to the executive and legislative branches.

ARMY TO ORGANIZE PEASANTS IN TERRITORIAL RESERVES

PA271920 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Nov 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, chief of the army general staff, said yesterday that the peasants who have asked for weapons to fight have been heard and that they will get these weapons, but under army control. The army will incorporate them as a permanent force of territorial reserves.

He said that to arm civilians for any action, whether personal or societal, is prohibited by the Constitution; but it becomes legal when the groups are incorporated into the army, as in the present case.

The peasants of El Quiche want to fight the guerrillas because of the damage they have caused to the communities. Therefore, they will receive weapons, training and equipment and will be incorporated into the permanent force of territorial reserves, he said.

The townspeople in Joyabaj, Chichicastenango, Nebaj and other municipalities in El Quiche have asked for arms, in order to fight. They can rest assured because they will get them, but I repeat, only by joining the permanent force of territorial reserves that the army organized, Lucas Garcia concluded.

HONDURASLIBERAL PARTY APPARENT WINNER IN ELECTIONS

PA300417 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0338 GMT 30 Nov 81

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Liberal Party appeared tonight to have obtained a clear victory over the National Party in the first general elections held in Honduras in a decade.

The provisional results of the first 50,000 votes tallied in a broad zone of the country showed the centrist Liberals well ahead with approximately 55 percent of the votes, according to sources of the National Elections Tribunal.

The Nationalists, of rightwing tendency, had 40 percent of the vote, while the rest were distributed between the two smaller parties, the Christian Democratic Party and the Unity and Innovation Party.

Thousands of Liberal supporters went out in the streets of the capital celebrating their victory in anticipation by setting off fireworks and waving red and white flags.

The final results will be announced early tomorrow morning. It is estimated that 80 percent of the 1.5 million registered voters went to the polls.

The elections to elect a new president, congressional deputies and municipal councilmen marked the end of virtually 10 years of military government in Honduras. No serious incidents were reported during today's voting, which ended at 1700 (2300 GMT).

NICARAGUAPOLITICAL PARTIES TO RETURN TO STATE COUNCIL

MDN, PCD Return

PA271942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] returned today to the sessions of the State Council after an absence of a year resulting from disagreements with the Sandinist government.

The two parties' leaders decided to return to their seats on the colegislative body due to their interest in participating in the discussion of the proposed political parties law drafted by the Sandinist Front 9 days ago.

The State Council, auxiliary parliament to the government junta, will soon suspend its sessions for the year.

The delegates of the PCD and MDN, the latter presided over by Alfonso, Robelo Callejas, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, have not yet participated in the debates because the parties law is now being reviewed by a special commission before being submitted to a State Council plenum.

In another development, political sources said that a Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which represents the dissident parties and groups, met with State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez outside the colegislative body.

At this meeting, the dissident leaders said that they are drafting an alternate political parties law, which reflects the aspirations of the opposition parties and organizations.

Among other things, the alternate proposal provides for free elections, in which all political parties have the opportunity to attain political power in Nicaragua.

MLC Names Representatives

PA290318 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLS] has appointed its representatives to the State Council, just in time to participate in the debates of the political parties bill. The new State Council representatives of the party founded by the late Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero are (Mario Vielo Reyes) and (Julio Centeno Gomez). Yesterday Sergio Mario Montealegre, secretary general of the MLC reported their appointment to the State Council secretary.

The party's representatives to the State Council, Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero and (Pedro J. Quintanilla), died recently. They were founders of the MLC.

PSD Names Representatives

PA300045 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] The Social Democratic Party, PSD, National Directorate has appointed Wilfredo Montalvan and (Benigno Rayo Torres) PSD representative to the State Council. Their appointment was made in response to an invitation by the State Council secretary, Deputy Commander Rafael Solis Cerda, to participate in the debates of the political parties bill submitted by the FSLN.

Montalvan and (Rayo) have received party's instructions to question the bill, which supposedly will contribute to establish a pluralist system and full rights in Nicaragua.

Delegates' Agenda Announced

PA290029 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Nine out of 10 political parties have confirmed their participation in the discussion of the bill on political parties at the State Council. By 1630 the People's Social Christian Party had not yet confirmed its attendance at the meeting which will start at 0900.

Companera (Nadine Ocon), official in charge of the press office of the State Council, has just confirmed the agenda for the meetings with the various political parties and the names of their delegates.

They will appear in the following order: At 0900, the special commission will receive the Social Christian Party, which will be represented by Jose Davila and (Julio Ramirez Minche). At 0945, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, represented by (Carlos Molina Marcia) and (Mario Betanco Jarquin), will be received. At 1030, the Social Democratic Party, whose delegation is made up of Wilfredo Montalvan and (Benigno Rayo Torres), will appear before the commission. The entire day will be used for the study.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party's turn will come at 1115. This party will be represented by Luis Sanchez and Gustavo Tablada. At 1200, Ulises Somarriba and Guillermo Silva will take the floor on behalf of the Independent Liberal Party. The Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, represented by Julio Centeno and Enrique Meneses Pena, will appear before the commission at 1400. At 1445, Enrique Sotelo Borgen and Felix Pedro Espinosa will represent the Democratic Conservative party.

The important discussion on the bill on political parties will continue at the State Council at 1530 with the People's Action Movement, represented by Carlos Cuadra and (Idania Nunez). The talks are expected to conclude by 1615 with the participation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN]. The MDN, which is headed by Alfonso Robelo, is sending two new faces on the political scene: (Carlos Siles) and (Walter Balladares).

TEXT OF FSLN DRAFT POLITICAL PARTIES BILL

PA251732 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Nov 81 pp 1,9

[Text of draft political parties bill submitted to the State Council by the FSLN on 18 November]

[Text] Whereas

I. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction advocates the principle of promoting political pluralism to strengthen the Sandinist people's revolution;

II. The approval of new bills is shaping our legal structure in accordance with the wish expressed by to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to create the proper climate for institutionalization of the Sandinist people's revolution;

III. The purpose of national unity is to have peace in our country and Central America. This must be sought by practical means that will encourage the country's political forces to find themselves and consolidate the defense of the revolution;

IV. The fundamental statute and the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans establish the citizens' right to form political parties or groups, or become part of those groups;

V. For this reason, it is necessary to establish the legal means that will regulate the functioning of the existing political parties. Based on the political pluralism and national unity we have now, political parties can participate in the efforts to have peace and can contribute to the nation's reconstruction and to strengthening its defense.

Therefore

Based on the power it has, [the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction] decrees:

Political Parties Bill

Article 1. The creation and functioning of political parties is free if based on democratic principles that are of the people, pluralist, anti-imperialist and against racism. They must conform to what this bill establishes. The political parties legally organized and registered are public institutions with all rights.

Article 2. According to the fundamental statute, political parties must be members of the State Council.

Article 3. Political party directors or representatives must submit the following to the State Council:

1. The party's name and emblem.
2. Number of members.
3. The names of the board of directors.
4. The party's bylaws, which must basically include: A) The name and emblem chosen. They cannot use national symbols or symbols from a foreign country, religious institutions, international organizations, or any other source which lead to confusion because of similarity to those of other parties; B) A political program; C) Fees and contributions; D) Operational structure, including duties and representatives; E) Main headquarters.

Article 4. Changes or amendments to the above documents must be reported to the State Council within 30 days after they are officially approved by the party directors.

Article 5. The State Council will keep the documents to which Article 3 refers and will present them to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or to the Supreme Court of Justice, on request.

Article 6. Any group of citizens can organize a political party, but if it is not a member of the State Council the party cannot be legally registered. To disregard this regulation is a misrepresentation punishable by 1 year in prison. The leaders of such a group will be held responsible. This will also apply to any group that does not meet the requisites established by this bill, or that uses the name of a political party that has been legally canceled.

Article 7. Political parties have the right to: A) Have headquarters and offices throughout the country; B) Make propaganda on behalf of their principles and programs in accordance with what the law allows; C) Use television for a specified time; D) Hold meetings and public rallies by observing the law on public order.

Article 8. Legal and political recognition, as well as the functioning, of any political party will be suspended or canceled for the following reasons: A) When the party withdraws from the State Council; B) For having relations with parties or representatives of political organizations engaged in promoting intervention or imperialist ideas against Nicaragua; C) If in any way it encourages violation of the existing legal order; D) If it participates in activities against public order and the stability of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction institutions. In this case, it will also face criminal charges.

Article 9. A political party can be canceled or suspended by the Supreme Court of Justice, or by request of the attorney general, a political party or a citizen.

Article 10. The Supreme Court of Justice has 3 days to notify the political party's legal representative of the action against his party. The inquiry will last 15 days and a ruling will be passed in the next 5 days. The Supreme Court of Justice's ruling cannot be appealed.

Article 11. The party is automatically dissolved once its legal status is canceled. It cannot undertake any activities when it is suspended until the reasons for its suspension are clarified.

Article 12. In the ruling which cancels the political party, the Supreme Court of Justice will order that the party's assets will become state property for social welfare.

Article 13. When the Supreme Court of Justice cancels the party, that party cannot organize again using the same name and emblem.

Article 14. This decree will go into effect when published in LA GACETA, the official newspaper.

Coordinating Board Reaction

PA251919 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday the Democratic Coordinating Board released its critical analysis of the bill on political parties introduced at the State Council by the FSLN.

The document states:

In order to inform the people of Nicaragua and to avoid confusion and the kind of greater differences that would impede national unity, we wish to make the following observations about the draft bill:

1. The FSLN, in introducing the draft bill, did so unilaterally, without taking into account the existing initiatives for dialogue, such as that proposed by the People's Social Christian Party, which is part of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, and that proposed by the FSLN itself to members of this coordinating board. By this attitude, the FSLN has proven that its advertised desire for unity is only a facade, since it did not even share its initiative with those political organizations that are members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution.
2. The draft bill makes the error of not referring to the fundamental goal of all political parties, the acquisition and use of power, which is achieved in democratic regimes through free elections and not through force of arms.
3. The draft bill appears to give legal recognition to the various political organizations, but a single perusal demonstrates that it limits personal liberties. All Nicaraguans know that [word indistinct] and facades are characteristic of dictatorships. Thus, the draft bill is even worse than the electoral law -- also a facade and a restrictive document -- issued by the Somoza dictatorship.
4. We can clearly see that the purpose of the draft bill is to institutionalize the FSLN as the sole party -- see "whereas" Point 2 and Article 1, by which it controls the branches of state [words indistinct] in the government, whimsically deciding what is or is not a political party, thus acting as both judge and jury.
5. The draft bill does not prohibit political parties from fostering a return of Somozism or of any other kind of dictatorship.
6. We believe that the draft bill, because of its limitations, is a penal code for political crimes. It even creates a new crime, which is the usurpation of representation, when in reality, political parties should adjust their activities to the existing penal law.
7. No limitations or sanctions are established for parties that participate in armed or military activities and that foster violence, the reasoning being that these cannot be political parties, as political parties are civilian in nature.
8. Even more grave is the fact that the draft bill specifies that any group of citizens may promote the formation of political parties. However, our revolutionary law has not yet determined who qualify as citizens. The draft bill neither addresses this nor specifies the methods or procedures by which citizens may form a party or by which a party may join the State Council.
9. The application of the law on the maintenance of public order to the operation and existence of parties in fact subordinates them to the FSLN, which can decide at will as to the supposedly criminal activities of any organization.
10. When the bill stipulates that a party must be in the State Council if it is to be bona fide, it confuses the cause with the effect, since to be represented in this legislative organ is the right of all political parties by the mere fact of their existence, as each represents a portion of the people.
11. It is obvious that the effort to require membership in the State Council as a requisite to the existence of a party is an attempt to eliminate the Social Democratic and Communist Parties, as neither is included, per se, in the fundamental statute. With this, and with the prohibition established in Article 5, [as heard; should be article 6] which forbids any political activity to groups not represented in the State Council, it becomes impossible for any group to achieve political party status; for, if a party cannot campaign, it cannot fulfill the requirements of Article 3.

12. We hold that a bill dealing with political parties makes no sense unless it is complemented by an electoral law that establishes and regulates the exercise of suffrage and the electoral operation, which is the only political instrument that can insure the development of the [word indistinct] activities of political parties. It is also necessary to establish a legal definition of citizenship and of a citizen's political rights. As a result of these omissions, the FSLN's draft law is insignificant and irrelevant, as it would limit the activities of parties to those required of all citizens in the performance of their duty.

13. When, in subsection D of Article 11 [as heard; should be article 8], the draft bill establishes sanctions for party activities against the stability of the Government of National Reconstruction, it contradicts the very nature and function of all opposition parties, which reflect the right of the people to replace the government through civic means, by way of an electoral process.

14. We find that a permanent law, the law on political parties, has been linked to a temporary law, the law on the maintenance of public order, which was created for an emergency situation. We also notice that it gives the functions of electoral power and electoral organization to the State Council, thus maximizing the power of the state, which means the power of the FSLN because it controls the State Council.

16. [Number as heard] We believe that the procedure outlined for cancellation or suspension does not correspond to the normal regulations for all proceedings, since it does not permit defense. That is, the setting of a time frame to contest charges, thus violating one of the sacred rights of man: self-defense. No one can be condemned without having been heard.

17. There is a confusion of the powers and purview of the branches of state, distorting the purposes of the judiciary branch and eliminating the right of appeal.

18. If it is felt that a climate of unrestricted freedom is necessary for the development of an electoral system in which the citizens may exercise their civil and political rights without hesitation, then there is even more reason to restructure the necessary legal framework for the institution of our country's electoral procedure.

TWO NEW ANTI-SANDINIST FORCES REPORTED

New United Force: FDN

PA281450 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Attention, attention, Nicaraguan brothers: Radio 15 September, the voice of a people determined to be free, proclaims to the Nicaraguan people:

Considering that the Nicaraguan people firmly and clearly reject and repudiate the communist dictatorship that the FSLN has established in our fatherland;

Considering the constant human rights violations which have culminated in veritable massacres of political prisoners sentenced without any legal (?action) on orders of the Marxist criminals who comprise the top leadership of Nicaragua's communist dictatorship;

Considering that due to the fact they are totalitarian, the FSLN traitors have virtually become an army of occupation in our fatherland;

Considering that the [word indistinct] communists have brought into our country thousands of Marxist mercenaries to repress and slay the Nicaraguan people;

Considering that only if all Nicaraguans who believe in God, man's freedom and democracy unite will we be able to rescue the Nicaraguan people's revolution from the claws of invading communism:

We proclaim to the Nicaraguan people that as a response to their needs at this historic moment, the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [Fuerza Democratica Nicaraguense—FDN] have been integrated as a political-military organization by means of which all Nicaraguans will lead this patriotic and eminently nationalistic struggle to liberate our people from Marxist totalitarianism.

The FDN is comprised of the 15 September Legion; MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity]; and the Nicaraguan Democratic Union, UDN; which have united to respond to the fatherland's appeal and to materialize the eminently nationalistic and republican feelings of the Nicaraguan people, who repudiate totalitarian doctrines and communist internationalism.

The FDN's primary goal is to liberate Nicaragua from the FSLN's Marxist regime and to establish a truly democratic government based on freedom of expression, religious freedom, social justice, free enterprise, respect for private property, free unionism and political pluralism with the sole exception of traitorous Marxism-Leninism.

The FDN consists of a political board and a general staff. The latter began operating last August somewhere in our fatherland.

We think the Nicaraguan people will achieve their true liberation only by means of the armed struggle. For this reason, we urge all political parties and organizations guided by democratic ideals to join in this nationalistic struggle and to give their most determined support to the FDN's freedom commands, already operating in these mountains.

With God and patriotism, we will defeat communism.
God, fatherland and death,
[Signed] FDN; released somewhere in our fatherland.

UDN Leader's Group

PA290346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2042 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (EFE) -- The Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO (rightist) reported here today that an anti-Sandinist guerrilla movement, headed by Edmundo Chamorro Rapaccioli, has begun in Nicaragua.

The newspaper published a report datelined "somewhere in Nicaragua," with many photographs. It says that the new group is trying "to rescue Nicaragua from international communism and Soviet expansionism."

According to Gregorio Armando Merza, author of the article, the self-styled Northern Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua guerrilla group is headed by Edmundo Chamorro Rapaccioli, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union [UDN]. He formerly fought against Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime.

In his statement to the newspaper, he said that the new guerrilla stage "is a tragedy for Nicaragua," but stressed his opposition to foreign intervention because "it is our people who should wage the struggle."

He said, however, that "it is true that we need material and moral support from all Latin American countries and from the United States, which owes a debt to Nicaragua."

EL HERALDO claims that the guerrilla column has "numerous" members and that most of them are young people who are "disenchanted" with Sandinism.

Chamorro said, "The Sandinists themselves, with their totalitarian regime and their party dictatorship, are increasing our ranks; because there are many deserters from their militias. The fact is that they force peasants and workers into their ranks by promising them work and security. There is a lot of work and a low salary."

According to Chamorro, there is also discontent among the non-Sandinist political parties, private enterprise and the church.

The anti-Sandinist guerrillas claim they have already captured some 80 Sandinist prisoners during various attacks and that they will try to exchange some of them for "democratic prisoners" through international organizations.

Chamorro said, "I can tell you with great satisfaction that the aid given by many countries, the large-caliber weapons and the moral solidarity that the Nicaraguan revolution received were due to our efforts."

According to his statement to the newspaper, UDN participation in the new Nicaraguan leadership "was the condition set by Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Panama to allow the entry of weapons, which they later sent to Nicaragua, making guerrilla warfare possible. These were the weapons that made our revolution possible. Now that revolution has been betrayed."

Chamorro said that after the aid obtained through the UDN, there was direct Soviet cooperation, through Cuba.

RADIO 15 SEPT: RADIO VENCEREMOS IN NICARAGUA

PA281504 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Radio 15 September has received information from reliable sources that the communist guerrilla radio of El Salvador is operating here in Nicaragua.

Radio Venceremos is being operated with money of the working Nicaraguan people. The FSLN pays the bill.

The Salvadoran communist radio of the communist FMLN guerrillas is operating from Punta Consiguina. It is being sustained by the FSLN with the sweat of the Nicaraguan working people.

RADIO SANDINO: RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER IN HONDURAS

PA260305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The clandestine 15 September radio station operated by a group of former Somozist guardsmen headed by Nicaraguan Col Carlos Rodriguez is located in San Marcos de Colon, on the property of Honduran Alonso Corrales, and it is located only 10 km from the Nicaraguan border. These charges were made by the Professors Association of Educational Improvement and the (High School Teachers Association) [Colegio de Profesores de Educacion Media--COPEMH] in Tegucigalpa. They reported the existence of guerrilla camps and a support network being carried out in the southern sector for former Somozist guardsmen.

The information revealed that there are several camps in the San Marcos de Colon sector, Choluteca Department, and that the former Somozist guardsmen are members of the 15 September Legion, the armed wing of the counterrevolution. The group includes Miskitos headed by Steadman Fagoth Mueller, a Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary who fled the country earlier this year. The report also notes that the counterrevolutionaries' food supplier is Honduran Santos Corrales, who owns a grocery store in downtown San Marcos de Colon, which serves him as a front to purchase large quantities of food which is later channeled to the various camps.

APPELLATE COURT CONFIRMS COSEP MEMBERS' SENTENCE

PA281507 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The criminal chamber of the Masaya appellate court today ruled that there are no legal grounds for releasing on bail Enrique Dreyfus, Benjamin Lanzas Silva and Gilberto Cuadra, jailed members of the Higher Council of Higher Enterprise [COSEP].

The Masaya appellate court today confirmed the acquittal of Enrique Bolanos (Gueyer) and (Chamilet Bonilla Madrigal). It also confirmed the ruling of Judge Trejos Trejos sentencing the COSEP members and Eli Altamirano, Roberto Moreno and Allan Zambrana to 218 days of arrest and forced labor.

The ruling of the Masaya court reduces to 17 months the jail sentence of 29 months issued by Criminal District Judge Felix Trejos Trejos.

Once the formal documents are sent to the trial judge, the COSEP counsel will be able to apply for release of their clients on bail.

Borge on Possible Release

PA271411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1206 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Panama City, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) — Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here that the three businessmen and various communist leaders who were sentenced a few weeks ago for crimes against the country's economic security might be released.

Borge said that it would be a gesture of generosity by the Sandinist regime in response to an effort by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

Borge and Perez have been attending a meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties here since yesterday. This meeting will end today.

In his speech before 50 other leaders of left and center-left parties and movements of the continent, Borge said that his country is pluralist "even in its jails," where there are conservative businessmen, communists and members of many other political trends. This same pluralism, Borge noted, is also present in the representatives of the State Council and other institutions.

He recalled that the arrested businessmen and the communists were sentenced for crimes against the country's security because they violated the emergency law on the national economy.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GUYANA

PA261656 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The Governments of Nicaragua and Guyana agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level in November.

This was agreed through an exchange of notes in New York between their permanent ambassadors to the United Nations, Nicaragua's Javier Chamorro Mora and Guyana's Noel Sinclair.

The two governments have expressed their hope that this agreement will contribute to closer economic, trade, cultural and other ties of mutual benefit, within their desire to contribute to international cooperation and to promote an international order based on peace and justice.